



The Newsletter of the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

NCPTT NOTES

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U.S. Department
of the Interior

NOTES WORTHY

*What's News in the World
of Preservation Technology*

Gravemarker Cleaning Study

NCPTT researchers have completed phase one of a study conducted jointly with the Department of Veterans' Affairs to evaluate commercially available cleaners and their long term effects on government-issued marble grave makers. Phase one consisted of taking biological swabs of the selected markers in five cemeteries located throughout the U.S. The swabs were analyzed for the type and concentration of biological growth on the stone. The selected stones were also taped into a measured grid and cleaned with the test chemicals. The next phase of the project will test the cleaned squares of the grid for microbiological regrowth and general dirt deposits.



NCPTT Staff Work with FEMA

Andy Ferrell, NCPTT architecture and engineering chief, and Mary Striegel, materials research chief, worked with the Federal Emergency Management Agency in New Orleans to assist in conservation efforts after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Ferrell performed up-close surveys of historic areas and red tag structures damaged by Hurricane Katrina. He also worked with representatives of the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation to determine National Register eligibility and to consider Section 106 issues. Striegel's tasks have included preparing site visit reports and participating in strike force efforts for stabilization of collections at Ft. Jackson.

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BUILDING SKILLS FOR PRESERVATION

2006 Summer Institute Targets Technological Issues in Archeological Prospection, Engineering for Historic Buildings and Advanced Cemetery Conservation



Michael Henry, P.E., AIA, instructs participants at the 2005 Summer Institute on methods to investigate deterioration of bricks at the historic African House as part of a field exercise at Melrose Plantation in Louisiana.

For the past decade, Louisiana's Cane River region has been fortunate to see the restoration of some of its most historically significant structures. NCPTT will use the area as a living laboratory this summer to teach professionals in a variety of disciplines about today's most challenging preservation concerns.

The NCPTT Summer Institute combines top instructors and state-of-science curricula to offer advanced preservation technology training that addresses practical issues many preservation training programs overlook. The training is set in one of the country's richest locations for historic and cultural resources.

Each June and July, NCPTT provides a setting where professionals dealing with preservation issues can experience valuable training while meeting interesting and important people from other disciplines as well as their own.

Several courses are being offered, ranging from \$495 to \$995. Fees include course materials and some meals.

Engineering the Past for the Future: A Practical Approach to Engineering for Older and Historic Buildings

America's zeal for preserving the past has resulted in the continued contribution of countless historic

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Researchers record a down-hole magnetic susceptibility profile at the Durler site in North Dakota

“This project establishes an approach suitable for a wide variety of environments that is cost-effective, efficient, and relatively non-invasive.”

dation supported development through a partnership established between Bartington Instruments and Dalan.

“My role was to provide design suggestions and evaluate, through field and lab trials, prototype versions of their instrument,” Dalan said. “Now that this technology is available for use in archeology, I thought that the NCPTT would be interested in seeing it effectively integrated in archeological use. This tool will provide a much-needed alternative to traditional methods for the discovery and exploration of buried cultural deposits.”

The instrument provides a new avenue for the resolution of fine-scale layering with depth and for the identification of ancient land surfaces and cultural layers. It provides a rapid, cost-effective, and relatively non-invasive means of identifying and exploring buried cultural resources.

Dalan sees potential to expand the application of this instrument to other archeological questions besides research on buried archeological properties. For example, she plans to develop a program for confirming and interpreting anomalies identified on the basis of surface geophysical surveys, using the down-hole susceptibility logger.

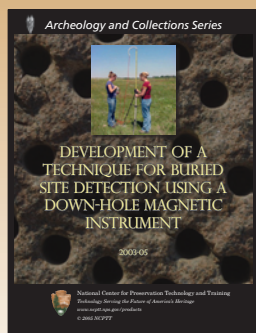
She also believes this project has fundamental significance to the field of archeology. As buried cultural resources become increasingly threatened, the need to document them also increases. But they must first be located.

“It is imperative that we develop effective methods to locate buried sites and that we forward these approaches for use within the archeological community,” Dalan said. “This project establishes an approach suitable for a wide variety of environments that is cost-effective, efficient, and relatively non-invasive.”

A NEW IMAGE FOR ARCHEOLOGY

Researchers Investigate Down-Hole Magnetic Imaging

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Over the past decade, NCPTT has funded a number of groundbreaking projects investigating minimally invasive methods of surveying archeological sites. The latest project, down-hole magnetic susceptibility imaging, is actually an outgrowth of one that was funded by a 1997 PTTGrant.

“The original NCPTT grant supported the development of a prototype down-hole magnetic susceptibility logger for archeological application,” said Rinita Dalan, an assistant professor at Minnesota State University Moorhead and principal investigator for the project.

“The most recent PTTGrant developed a methodology for the application of a commercial version of this instrument so that it can be effectively employed to detect and investigate buried archeological sites.”

Bartington Instruments, a company in the United Kingdom, is marketing a commercial version of the down-hole magnetic susceptibility instrument. A Major Research Instrumentation (MRI) Grant from the National Science Foun-



The Tarps New Orleans (TNO) initiative has demonstrated that high standards for methods, materials, safety and historic preservation can be upheld even in the face of a terrible disaster. For more information or to help, e-mail tarpsnola@yahoo.com

COVERING NEW ORLEANS

Former NCPTT Intern Heads Project to Protect Historic Homes Damaged in the Wake of Hurricane Katrina



The National Park Service's premier site for information on Hurricane Preservation Response

The historic slate, asbestos and tile roofs of New Orleans faced an additional obstacle after Hurricane Katrina: For safety and liability reasons, they were excluded from Operation Blue Roof, a program run by FEMA through the Army Corps of Engineers to cover the roofs of homes damaged during disasters.

To answer the needs of these excluded homes, Alice-Anne Krishnan, a former NCPTT intern and Tulane University School of Architecture graduate student, began running a pilot project in the Holy Cross neighborhood in the 9th Ward to test a method for securely applying the ubiquitous blue tarps to historic roofs.

To date, 50 residences in the Holy Cross area have been tarped through the pilot project. The first phase goal is to cover 100 houses, including a few outside the borders of historic districts.

"The blue tarps usually have to be nailed on, which can cause more damage on these types of roofs," Krishnan said. "Many of the roofs are steep or have a unique design. Each roof re-

quires a different approach to getting the tarp on."

Krishnan, whose interest lies in the preservation of historic neighborhoods, realized soon after the hurricane that the New Orleans area had unique challenges. Evacuated from New Orleans and working from NCPTT in Natchitoches from October 2005, she began to reach out to the New Orleans preservation community and determine what the immediate needs were.

Roofs appealed to her, because as a former teaching assistant for NCPTT's Summer Institute course, Engineering for Older and Historic Buildings, she was well aware that securing the roof is a crucial first step to stabilizing a structure.

NCPTT encouraged Krishnan to contact a variety of nonprofits, government agencies, contractors and local leaders who might have an interest in helping to build a network that could house and transport the tarps. A key advisor from the early phase onward was NCPTT board member, Horace Foxall, Jr., of the USACE Seattle District's Center for the Preservation of Historic Buildings and Structures. He was assigned at the time to FEMA's Joint Field Office in Baton Rouge.

Foxall, a historic architect, provided guidance for the first demonstration project that was carried out in November 2005. Working with experienced roofers and contractors, he and the group developed a method of weighting the tarps at the edges of the roofs and then roping them down, so that no nails are used on the roof materials themselves.

January 2006 brought new momentum to the project with the arrival of a grant of materials from FEMA and two specialized Americorps disaster relief teams from Vermont and Washington state. Crew leader Bob Milner of the Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) came with a strong reputation for temporary roofing earned during the 2004 Florida hurricanes.

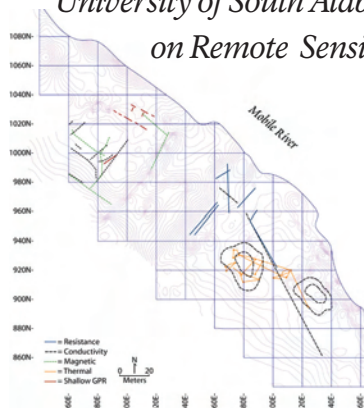
Residents have welcomed the crews warmly. "I feel that this effort has restored some hope to the homeowners we've worked with. They really felt overlooked," Krishnan said.



University of South Alabama researchers dig a series of test pits to interpret electronic results from tests of five remote sensing methods

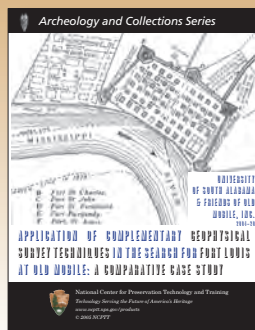
DATA BY REMOTE CONTROL

University of South Alabama Undertakes Comparative Study on Remote Sensing in the Search for Fort Louis



A map identifies anomalies found during remote sensing scans

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Built by the French in 1702 to defend Mobile, Fort Louis de la Louisiane's exact location has long remained a mystery. The University of South Alabama (USA) recently concluded a PTT Grant project involving the comparative study of five remote-sensing technologies used to search for archeological remains of the fort.

In Dec. 2001, Gregory Waselkov, director of USA's Center for Archaeological Studies, initiated the first attempts to find the fort using three non-invasive remote sensing technologies—earth conductivity, magnetometry and thermal imaging, with assistance from NCPTT and the Friends of Old Mobile, Inc.

"This kind of side-by-side test of complementary technologies will eventually enable archeologists to predict which remote sensing techniques are most effective for specific soil and moisture conditions," Waselkov said. "At Old Mobile, remote sensing detected numerous subtle cultural features, although not the single, large, French

colonial feature we know exists in the survey area, a result that suggests some refinement of geophysical technologies is still needed."

With continued support from the Friends of Old Mobile, a non-profit organization founded in 1990 to preserve, explore and document the historic site of Old Mobile, Waselkov launched a second attempt in December 2004. The friends group coordinated another PTT Grant, which allowed deployment of two additional remote-sensing techniques—electrical resistivity and ground penetrating radar—and to follow-up with excavations or "ground-truthing" to verify findings.

"All five of the methods involve using electronics to find out what's below the ground without actually disturbing it," he said. "You don't have to dig to get data, although some digging is necessary to interpret the electronic results."

Waselkov evaluated the effectiveness of the five modern remote-sensing technologies in conditions common to the Gulf coastal plain, which includes large areas of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Surveys using the five non-invasive techniques yielded huge amounts of data. While some of the remote-sensing data initially seemed to indicate the locations of French colonial features, five weeks of ground-truthing at the site revealed that all of the identified anomalies could be attributed to later disturbances.

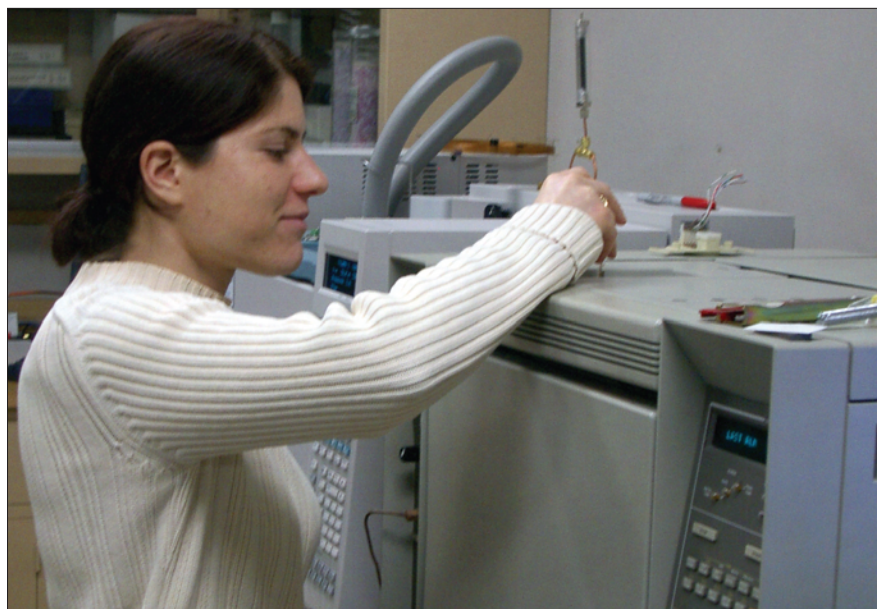
"We determined that many of the remote-sensing anomalies were real, but all those we checked turned out to be modern—mostly logging roads from the early 20th century," Waselkov said.

These non-invasive techniques can be valuable tools when used in concert. He said all five should be employed because each provides very different, complementary results.

As for the future of the Fort Louis search, Waselkov said that the archeology team has made progress in narrowing their search, thanks to this latest project, and they look forward to additional ground-truthing of the remaining remote sensing anomalies at this important colonial American site.

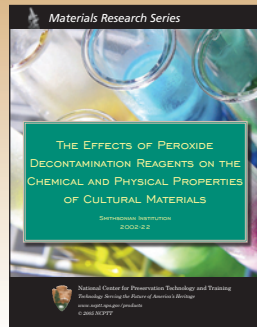
MEASURED RESPONSE

Smithsonian Researchers Study Less Destructive Decontamination Techniques



Research chemist Caroline Solazzo measures the effects of a decontamination reagent at the Smithsonian Center for Materials Research and Education

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In the world of disaster management, the effects of decontamination reagents on cultural materials probably ranks as one of the last considerations. It's a problem made worse by a lack of existing research. The Smithsonian Institution recently received a PTT Grant to look into the solutions related to these timely issues.

"This project was developed in response to the terrorist attacks that occurred in the fall of 2001, and specifically to the contamination by anthrax-tainted mail of the Hart Senate office building and other facilities," said David Erhardt, senior research chemist at the Smithsonian Center for Materials Research and Education. "I was one of the people asked to review the proposal for decontamination of the building using gaseous chlorine dioxide."

Experiments conducted at the Library of Congress had shown that this reagent would result in severe damage to artwork, documents, photographs, and other important or irreplaceable materials. Little information existed on the effects of decontamination treatments on materials that could be used to make rational decisions on what treatments should be used in the case of chemical or biological contamination.

This became apparent when electron beam irradiation treatments used to sterilize the contaminated mail, as well as all mail subsequently sent to specific locations including the Smithsonian, resulted in severe damage, including blocking of photos and manuscripts, staining, and literal melting of polystyrene slide mounts and computer disk covers. Erhardt's research team designed their project to evaluate the effects of common reagents used for surface decontamination on a range of materials, including metals, paints, dyes, photographs and more.

Erhardt said one of NCPTT's research priorities seemed to fit well with this research, prompting his organization to apply for a grant.

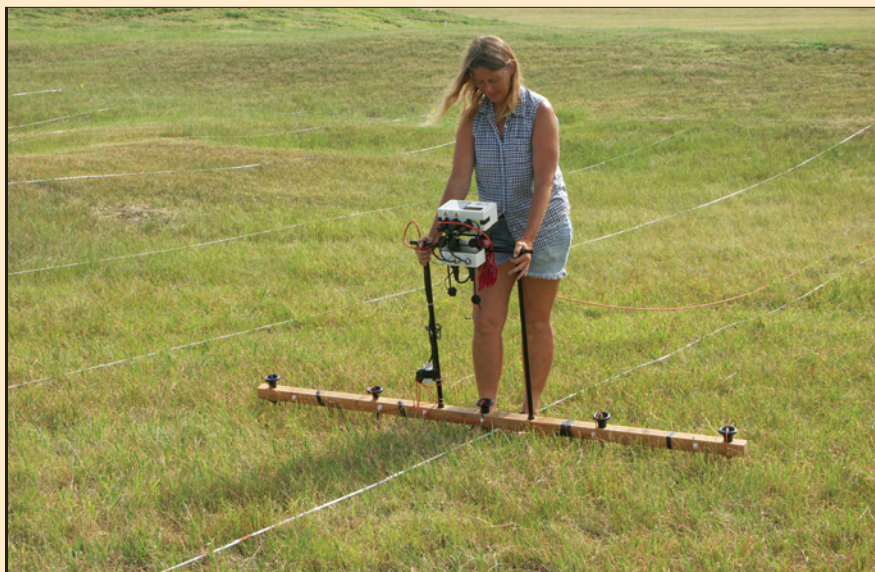
"NCPTT had a specific call for projects that involved developing responses to terrorist attacks, which was exactly what we wanted to do," he said. "The NCPTT grant, in addition to funding supplies required for the project, enabled us to hire a chemist who was able to devote full time to the project."

This study resulted in the most complete body of information on the effects of standard decontamination reagents on cultural materials. The resulting information can be used in planning and carrying out responses to events in which art, documents, or other important cultural objects become contaminated by chemical or biological reagents.

Most future work will be based on questions that arise, or other changes in the situation such as the development of new decontamination procedures.

"We hope that this project will raise awareness that disaster response that includes decontamination should take into account the effects of the process on cultural objects and that the response should be designed to minimize any damage," Erhardt said. "We hope that the results are incorporated into emergency response plans, and that the information will help to minimize the undesired effects of the response rather than creating new problems."

NCPTT 2006 SUMMER INSTITUTE



Training on resistivity equipment will be a featured part of "Prospection in Depth"

**2006 Summer
Institute Training
in Natchitoches, La.**
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Prospection in Depth: Developing Advanced GPS, GIS and Geophysical Skills through Plantation Archeology. June 6-23, 2006



Engineering the Past for the Future: A Practical Approach to Engineering for Older and Historic Buildings, June 6-16, 2006



Advanced Cemetery Conservation Workshop, July 10-14, 2006

structures. But ideas on how to go about preserving and maintaining these structures sometimes conflict and often include using the same broad-strokes engineering philosophies used in contemporary buildings.

"Engineering the Past for the Future: A Practical Approach to Engineering for Older and Historic Buildings" teaches participants how to assess the unique properties of these structures to provide insight on the most appropriate engineering methods. Lessons go beyond the physical structure to explore the contexts of time, place and culture, giving the training a distinctive multidimensional quality.

"Many times, builders of historic buildings didn't necessarily follow the same rules of construction we use today," Donna Isaacs, a previous workshop participant, said. "The information has helped me rethink how I look at these buildings and given me a firm foundation to address these issues in my career."

The course includes two major weeklong topics. The first, "*Materials and Building Pathology*," will be held June 6-10, 2006 and will investigate subjects such as functional and physical properties of historic materials, deterioration, intrinsically-flawed historic materials, concerns in introducing contemporary materials, matching older

building components with modern counterparts and flawed structures that have survived.

"*Diagnostics Methodology and Treatment Strategies*" will be held June 12-16 and will cover research and documentary overview, impact of prior interventions, overcoming single-point observation, looking past symptoms to identify mechanisms and enabling factors, and developing, documenting and evaluating effective treatment strategies.

Both classes can be taken individually or combined for a comprehensive introduction to engineering for older and historic buildings. Fees are \$695 for each course or \$1,290 for both. A limited number of reduced tuition scholarships is available to qualified students.

Prospection in Depth: Developing Advanced GPS, GIS and Geophysical Skills through Plantation Archeology
Our ability to locate buried features without digging has grown steadily, but so has the technological learning curve. This workshop will bring you up to date on GIS, GPS, and geophysical prospection skills (radar, thermal imaging, gradiometry, and conductivity/resistivity).

"Prospection in Depth: Developing Advanced GPS, GIS and Geophysical Skills through Plantation Archeology" will teach participants how to effectively use these technologies to accomplish goals in the field and office. Expert instructors guide an intensive learning experience that integrates concepts, data collection, and analysis, all within the context of a grant-driven research project in plantation archeology. Learn by doing!

Beginning at the modern labs and facilities of NCPTT, the learning experience will be enhanced by use of the discipline's latest technology and equipment. Participants will refine their skills by collecting and interpreting data from the enigmatic and intriguing Whittington site, the c. 1786-1820 plantation of Marie-Thérèse Coincoin, a free woman of African

NCPTT 2006 SUMMER INSTITUTE



Learning patching and filling at NCPTT's Cemetery Monument Conservation training



Studying how bricks absorb moisture during Engineering the Future for the Past course

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For more information on
NCPTT's Summer Institute and
other training opportunities

descent considered the matriarch of Louisiana's Cane River Creoles.

The June 6-23, 2006, course covers topics of interest to today's archeologist:

"Mapping it Out—Basic GPS/GIS Skills." Students learn necessary concepts and gather data at the Whittington site and elsewhere using several Trimble instruments. Students are also introduced to GIS using the latest version of ArcGIS. Students use the data they collect in tandem with robust local data sets to gain hands-on experience in applying GIS technology.

"Scanning the Land—Skills Training in Georeferencing, GPR, Gradiometry, and Other Techniques." This part of the course begins with intermediate GIS techniques, like georeferencing. Students use historic maps to pose hypotheses about the main house's location. Armed with GPS coordinates, participants are introduced to geophysical prospection in archeology. The hypothesized house becomes an in-field classroom, as students learn to collect radar, gradiometric, and other data. Students process/interpret their work daily and georeference their data in ArcGIS.

The training also takes wing to provide another perspective: thermal imagery. A Powered Parachute will gather thermal and digital video data of the project area and students will have the

opportunity to process and interpret those data, as well as add them to the growing GIS database.

"Moving the Earth—Ground Truthing and Hypothesis Testing in the Field." Participants will join an international archeological team at the plantation. The overlap of the workshop with this mature field project provides an unparalleled educational opportunity. Students and their instructors swap computers for trowels to better learn how to interpret remotely sensed phenomena. Afterwards, NCPTT will post regular excavation reports on the Internet so participants can track the results as the season progresses.

Fees are \$495 for "Basic GPS/GIS Skills," and \$695 for "Scanning the Land," and \$695 for "Moving the Earth." Take the entire course and get a \$100 discount for a total of \$1,785. Student scholarships and professional affiliation discounts are also available.

Advanced Cemetery Monument Conservation Techniques

This five day hands-on workshop will allow the participants in small groups to work from start to finish on a complex and multi-stage monument repair.

This workshop will cover advanced topics touched on in NCPTT's Cemetery Monument Conservation Workshops in an intensive hands-on learning environment. These include:

- Stone monument cleaning
- Adhesive repair
- Color matched fills
- Historic lime stucco
- Lime mortar brick masonry
- Limewash

The workshop will be at the historic American Cemetery on July 10-14, 2006. Participants must have previously taken one of NCPTT's yearly Cemetery Monument Conservation Workshops to qualify for the advanced workshop. Space is limited to 20 participants so early registration is encouraged. Tuition for the Advanced Cemetery Monument Conservation Workshop is \$995.



Researchers from the Marriott Library's partner, National Library of the Czech Republic, submerge books in water in preparation for conservation testing. The National Library previously conducted ground-breaking research in drying techniques as a result of massive flooding in Prague and the surrounding region in 2002.

DISASTER RECOVERY BY THE BOOK

Investigating Disaster Recovery Protocols for Significant Books



Conservator Lesley Hanson prepares to vacuum pack a water-damaged book in preparation for drying protocols.

The destruction of the 2005 Hurricanes along the Gulf Coast brought international attention to the effects of flooding on cultural resources. The fragile materials used in printed matter were particularly hard hit, leaving conservators the mammoth task of rescuing significant documents in several states.

Making the task a little easier is a recent PTT Grant project conducted by University of Utah's J. Willard Marriott Library. Domestic and international partners are working with the Marriott Library to research recovery protocols for library materials damaged by flooding. The research focuses on books of historical significance (dating from the 18th through the 20th centuries), clarifying the most effective disaster recovery procedures when dealing with collections of culturally significant or irreplaceable books.

"The results of this inquiry will determine the long-term effects of drying and sterilization techniques on cellulose," said Randy Silverman, Marriott

Library Preservation Librarian and principal investigator on the project, who aided in recovery efforts in New Orleans. "Using real books to better mirror actual disaster conditions, our goal is to answer the question, 'What are the most significant factors to isolate when critically evaluating a flood-damaged library collection before determining how to best dry the collection and eradicate mold secondary problems?'"

The problem of drying water-damaged books is common to libraries worldwide, with modern book conservation originating with the events surrounding the Florence Flood of 1966. Despite literally dozens of large-scale disasters and thousands of small events that have occurred worldwide since that time, the problem of defining best practices for disaster recovery remained ambiguous.

The PTT Grant went to research emergency washing, drying, and sterilization techniques. This research hopes to help libraries around the globe to respond more effectively to water-related problems affecting irreplaceable collections.

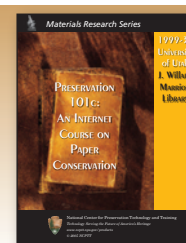
International partners include the British Library in London and the National Library of the Czech Republic.

Domestic partners include the conservation center of the National Park Service at Harpers Ferry in West Virginia; Applied Paper Technology, Inc., a commercial paper testing lab in Atlanta; Preservation Technologies, Inc., a commercial mass-deacidification firm in Pennsylvania; Sterigenics, a commercial sterilization firm in California; Belfor USA, a commercial disaster recovery firm in Fort Worth; Artifex Equipment, Inc., developer of innovative drying technologies in California; and Sam Weller Used and Rare Books in Salt Lake City, which provided test samples.

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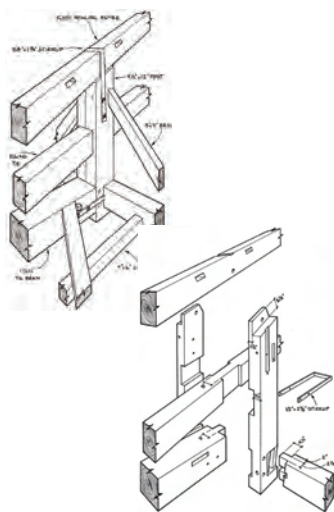


FRAMING THE PAST

Series Provides Fundamentals of Dealing with Historic Trusses



The Timber Framers Guild "Timber Framing" journal series contains photos and illustrations that are targeted to architects, engineers and preservationists about how timber trusses work. The photo above features Queenpost truss framing in the attic of the Congregational Church, Peacham, Vermont, 1806.



These illustrations from the *Timber Framing* journal represent assembled and exploded views of laminated gallery post extension at St. John's Church, Portsmouth, New Hampshire., 1807, where it clasps the oblique (rising) tie, while the principal rafter passes over and the gallery tie is strapped and pinned on.

Under a PTT Grant titled "The Truss Form in Vernacular Carpentry in the Eastern United States, 1660-1850," experts from the Timber Framers Guild examined almost two dozen historic buildings containing heavy timber roof trusses.

After probing, photographing and documenting representative examples of four truss types, the researchers have published a series of monographs showing the overall configuration, transverse and longitudinal views, exploded joinery at the connections, and iron work. The studies include structural analyses that illustrate loads, stresses and displacements on truss members and connections.

The four truss types included are scissors, kingpost, queenpost and composite/raised bottom chord trusses. Trusses of each type appear in thousands of historic meetinghouses, churches and civic structures throughout the eastern U.S. From the 18th century through the 1930's these buildings, plus factories and mills,

required large column-free spaces.

Truss roofs were extensively used since they were much more efficient at spanning long distances than single large timbers, and historically were the main way to produce monumental enclosed public space. Wood was the cheapest building material available at the time, and its versatility allowed it to be cut to any shape or size. The study promotes a better understanding of the structural dynamics of each timber truss type and typical methods of analyzing defects and identifying potentially damaging problems.

The principal investigator was Jan Lewandoski, an author and timber frame specialist who has supervised the reconstruction of many historic churches, meetinghouses and covered bridges. Structural analysis was provided by Ed Levin, architectural and structural designer and consultant. Drawings were provided by architect, author and timber framer Jack Sobon. All were founding members of the Timber Framers Guild, which publishes *Timber Framing*, the quarterly journal where the monographs first appeared. Editor Ken Rower completed the project team by assisting in the research and production of the monographs.

Since many historic trusses are inaccessible and their connections obscured, this study is invaluable for those responsible for the care of these buildings and provides models from which to infer information that would otherwise be unobtainable through inspection.

The study also addresses misconceptions among architects, engineers and preservationists about how historic timber trusses really work. The vagaries of wood and lack of contemporary fasteners often resulted in trusses that don't conform to the criteria of modern trusses today.

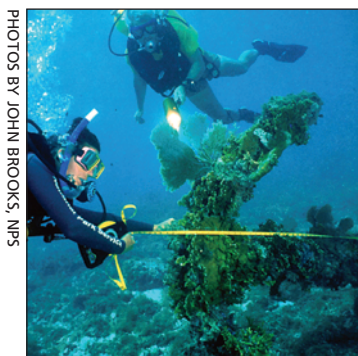
The series of monographs is available for downloading free of charge at the Timber Framers Guild website at www.tfguild.org. The Guild also plans to publish the series in a single volume.

ARCHEOLOGY IN DEPTH

Public Broadcasting Produces Underwater Archeology Series



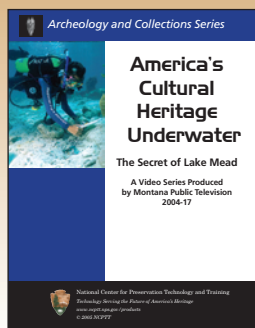
An NPS archeologist draws a sextant at Dry Tortugas National Park during filming of the Underwater Archeology series for Montana Public Television.



PHOTOS BY JOHN BROOKS, NPS

NPS divers map an anchor.

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Ask most anyone what tools they would need on an archeological dig and chances are nothing would be said about a snorkel and a wetsuit. With the help of a PTTGrant, the National Park Service's Submerged Resources Center is sharing archeological treasures under the sea with the public.

The principal investigator of the project is Ronald Tobias, Discovery Networks Professor of Science and Natural History Filmmaking, and program director of the M.F.A. program in Science and Natural History Filmmaking at Montana State University. Tobias says that the PTTGrant presented an avenue by which America could discover its vast underwater heritage.

"The project came as a result of the realization that the Submerged Resources Center had been archiving images of the America's underwater parks for many years and that it was being underutilized as a valuable internal resource," Tobias said. "Since outreach is such an important part of our federal research

mandate, Larry Murphy, chief of SRC, agreed to allow Montana Public Television access to the archives, and with the grant money awarded to us from NCPTT we were able to create a series of programs for public television about the work being done to preserve many of our country's treasures underwater."

As a result of NCPTT funding, new footage was shot and six half-hour programs were developed for public television that chronicle the work of the Submerged Resources Center's efforts to save and preserve several important sites, including the U.S.S. Arizona in Hawaii, the B-29 Bomber at the bottom of Lake Mead, the Ellis Island ferry in New York harbor, and shipwrecks at Fort Jefferson and Biscayne National Park, Dry Tortugas National Park, and at Yellowstone National Park and Glacier National Park.

NCPTT has made all six of the episodes downloadable in Windows Media format from its website at www.ncptt.nps.gov.

"Public awareness of the Park Service's work to preserve America's national heritage is an important part of the mission of the Park Service," Tobias said. "NCPTT's funding made these presentations possible."

According to Tobias, an unforeseen result of this relationship is that both Montana Public Television and the Submerged Resources Center have collaborated on new production in order to keep the content current and fresh.

"The actual work of preservation technology is critical to preserving our nation's artifacts," he said. "However, the public has little understanding of the work that is being done, and if we can maintain a public posture of entertaining and educating, then that will bolster the need for continuing funding for these field projects."

Additional funding was provided by the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Project.

Air Pollution Impacts and the Andersonville National Historical Site.

The NPS Southeast Regional Office invited Jason Church of NCPTT to advise on potential adverse effects from air pollution affecting Andersonville National Historical Site on Feb. 22-23, 2006.

Church evaluated conditions of monuments and headstones, reviewed the maintenance procedures, and evaluated potential damage from all sources at the site. The Southeast Regional Office was concerned with pollution deposition from nearby mines. NCPTT noted issues with biological growth and maintenance procedures.

NOTESWORTHY

What's News in the World of Preservation Technology

Nelson Hall Landscape Plan

Jeffrey Carbo, Landscape Architects & Site Planners, of Alexandria, LA, has been selected to implement a design for the grounds of NCPTT's headquarters, Lee H. Nelson Hall. The design is based on a schematic plan developed by the NPS's Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. The proposed landscape plan is based on an understanding of the site's historical development, its relationship to the two local historic districts and contemporary needs.

2006 PTT Grants Review Panel

A panel of preservation experts convened on April 12 at NCPTT's Lee H. Nelson Hall to review applications for the FY-06 Preservation Technology and Training Grants Program. The panel was composed of Bob Ruff (NPS), Paul Dolinsky (NPS), Al Levitan (NPS), Suzanne Turner (PTT Board Member) and Sara Amy Leach (Department of Veteran's Affairs). The panel and NCPTT staff discussed the merits of 21 proposals.

Wet Recovery Workshops

NCPTT served as a host site for one of three workshops organized by the American Institute for Conservation of Artistic and Historic Works (AIC) on conservation practices following disasters that include flooding or water damage. "After the Storm: Recovery of Wet Collections" was attended by collections staff and volunteers charged with the care of cultural collections, and to members of the public whose personal property has been affected by storms and flooding. Other sites for the workshops included the National D-Day Museum in New Orleans and the LSU Rural Life Museum in Baton Rouge. For more information, visit: www.ncptt.nps.gov/wetrecovery.

National Park Service Headquarters

Fran P. Mainella	<i>Director</i>
Jan Matthews	<i>Associate Director, Cultural Resources</i>
John A. Burns	<i>Acting Assistant Associate Director, Heritage Preservation Assistance Programs</i>

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